

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER Cellulose Insulation

PRODUCT NAME

MANUFACTURER

Cocoon™ Insulation

GreenFiber

809 West Hill Street

Charlotte, NC 28208-9924 USA

Emergency Telephone Number: 800-666-4824

8 AM - 5 PM EST Monday-Friday

| COMPONENT AND CAS NO. | PERCENT BY WEIGHT | EXPOSURE LIMITS | CANCER DESIGNATION |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Cellulose Insulation \$65996-61-4 | Not less than 88% | PEL-TWA=15mg/m ³ total dust (PNOC) PEL-TWA=5mg/m ³ , respirable fraction TLV-TWA=10mg/m ³ , inhalable,, no asbestos and quartz < 1% (PNOC) TLV-TWA=3mg/ m ³ , respirable, no asbestos and quartz < 1% (PNOC) | None |
| Boric Acid H ₃ BO, 10043-35-3 | Not more than 10% | Same | None |
| Ammonium Sulfate (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ 17783-20-2 | Not more than 11% | Same | None |
| Guar Gum or Wheat Starch 9005-25-8 | Not more than 3% | Same | None |
| Mono-Ammonium Phosphate NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ #7722-76-1 Zinc Oxide | Not more than 2% Not more than | Same | None |
| ZnO #1314-13-2 | 2% | Same | None |

Bone Acid is classified as hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard based on animal chronic toxicity studies. Refer to Sections 3 and 11 for details on hazards. Cocoon™ Insulation is not considered hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

| HMIS Rating | | National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) | |
|---------------------|---|---|----|
| Health | 1 | Red (Flammability) | 0 |
| Flammability | 1 | Yellow (Reactivity) | 0 |
| Reactivity | 0 | Blue (Acute Health) | 1* |
| Personal Protection | E | *Chronic Effects | |

SECTION 3 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Avoid extreme heat and open flame. May emit carbon monoxide gas and boric acid and other hazardous particulates during thermal decomposition. Cocoon™ insulation is a finely divided, light gray material with no perceptible odor. It presents no unusual hazard if involved in a fire

| Physical Characteristics | | Potential Health Effects | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Boiling Point (F) | Not Applicable | Inhalation | Slightly imitating to upper respiratory system Persons with respiratory problems should avoid breathing dust. | |
| Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) | Not Applicable | Eyes | Slight irritant. In case of eye contact, flush with water | |
| Vapor Density | Not Applicable | Ingestion | Small amounts are not likely to cause harm. Ingestion of large amounts may cause rash, diarrhea, nausea. | |
| Solubility in Water | Insoluble; Dispersible | Skin | Does not normally stritute skin. In case of broken skin, wear gloves and wash dust from skin with soap and plenty of water. Large amounts absorbed into bloodstream may cause rash, skin peeling, diarrhea, nausca, dizziness. | |
| Specific Gravity (H ₁ O=1) | Not Applicable | Acute | None | |
| Reactivity in Woter | None | Chronic | None | |
| Melting Point | Not Applicable | Cancer | Neither the end product nor any of its component ingredients are considered carcinogenic | |

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Coccon™ Insulation



SECTION 4 - FIRST AID

Eyes For dust exposure, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if

irritation persists.

Skin If broken skin is exposed, wash with soap and large amounts of water. If unitation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation If unitation or difficulty in breathing occurs, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if the condition persists.

Symptoms may include distribed, nausea, and vorniting. Seek medical attention if material was ingested and

Note to Exposure to dust may aggravate symptoms of persons with pre-existing respiratory tract conditions and may cause

Physicians skin and gastromtestinal symptoms

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (Method Used): Not Applicable

Combustible: Material may decompose on contact with extreme temperatures and open flames

Flammable Limits: LEL: Not Applicable UEL Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature Not Determined.

Explosion Hazard: None expected for Cocoon based on particle size. Note: Authorne concentrations of combustible dust,

when combined with an ignition source, can create an explosion hazard if the dust concentration exceeds 15 gm/m? Extinguishing Media: Water, dry chemical and other agents rated for a wood fire (Type A fire). Use Type A need extinguisher. Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate the area and notify the fire department. If possible, stolate the fire by moving other combustible materials. If the fire is small, use a hose-line or extinguisher rated for a Type A fire. If possible, dike and collect water used to fight fires. Fire-lighters should wear normal protective equipment (full bunker gear) and positive-pressure self-contained breathing soperatus.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Contains water-soluble inorganic mineral salts which may damage trees or vegetation exposed to large quantities.

Land: shovel, sweep or vacuum product. Place in disposal container. Avoid bodies of water

Water: large quantities may cause localized contamination of surrounding waters depending on the quantity spilled. At high concentrations may damage localized vegetation, fish, and other equatic life.

CocoonTM Insulation is a non-hazardous waste when spilled or disposed of as defined in the Resource Conscription and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations (40 CFR 261). Refer to regulatory information in Section 15 for additional information regarding EPA and Chilofonia regulations

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

General No special handling is required. Storage of sealed bags in a dry indoor location is recommended. To

maintain product integrity, handle on a "first in-first out" basis. Use good housekeeping and

engineering controls so that dust levels are below the exposure limits listed in Section 2.

Storage Temperature Ambient
Storage Pressure Atmospheric
Special Sensitivity None

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

General Exposure Controls No specific controls are needed. Use standard good housekeeping practices and engineering

controls to minimize nuisance dust levels.

Respiratory Protection If housekeeping and engineering controls do not maintain nuisance dust levels below regulatory

limits or dust concentration is unknown, use a NIOSH-Approved Air Purifying Respirator.

Eye Protection Wear ANSI-approved eye protection if environment is excessively dusty.

Hand Protection If skin is broken or sensitive, use gloves.

Other Protective Clothing None.

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Ventilation Normal and adequate ventilation.

World Hygienic Practices Standard hygienic practices

Occupational Exposure Cocoon" Insulation is listed/regulated by OSHA, Cal/OSHA, and ACGIH as "Particulates Not

Limits Otherwise Classified" or "Naisance Dust."

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Gray, odorless fiber Boiling/Melting Point Not Applicable Specific Gravity D 7 compressed. Flash Point Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure Negligible @ 20° C. pH 8.2 (2 0% solution @ 25° C

Solubility in Water Fiber is not soluble, chemical additive Viscosity Not Applicable

is soluble at the rate of 4 7% @ 20° ${
m C}$

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Cocoon Insulation is a stable product. Conditions and Materials to Avoid: Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard. Keep away from strong oxidizers, such as concentrated nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, and chlorine.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None. Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| DIC | |
|-----|--|
| | |

Eye: None listed, is expected to be an eye

untant

Skin: Mild irritation based on Standard Draize

Test. LDLo, skin, human, 1200 mg/kg. LDLo, oral, human, 429 mg/kg. LD50,

Ingestion: oral, rat. 2660 mg/kg

Inhalation: LCLo, inhalation, rat, 28 mg/m²/4H Subchronic: TDLo, oral, rat, 45 gm/kg/90D-C.

TDLo, oral, rat, 244 pm/kg/2Y-C. Chronic: Teratology: none reported.

Reproduction: TDLo, oral, rat, 6600 mg/kg, specific

developmental abnormalities -

musculoskeletai system

Mutagenicity: Mutation in microorganisms. Escherichia Coli, 17000 ppm/24H.

STARCH

Skin

None reported, Eye:

Mild irritation based on Standard Drazze

None reported Ingestion:

None reported. Inhalation: Subchronic: None reported. Chronic: None reported

Teratology: None reported. Reproduction: None reported None reported. Mutagenicity:

AMMONIUM SULFATE

Eve: None listed

Skin:

Ingestion:

Skin: None listed

Ingestion:

TDLo, oral, human, 1500 mg/kg, diarrhea. nausea, vomiting. LD50, oral, rat, 2840 mg/kg

Inhalation: None reported. Subchronic: None reported. Chronic: None reported.

Teratology: None reported. Reproduction: None reported.

Mutagenicity: None reported

MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

Irritation with the extent of damage depending Eye:

on duration of contact

Contact dermatitis may follow repeated skin

TLm, Daphnia magna, 423 mg/l/24H

contact. With large doses there is the possibility of

datesis and systemic poisoning Inhalation: None reported Subchronic: None reported Chronic: None reported

Teratology: None reported. Reproduction: None reported. Mutagenicity: None reported.

AMMONIUM SULFATE

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

From the Hazardous Substances Data Bank, except RiDs which are from IRIS

BORIC ACID

LC50, Daphnia magna, 133 mg/V48H. RfD, Ecotoxicity Ecotoxicity

oral, human, 0 09 mg/kg/day, testicular atrophy, spermatogenic arrest.

7-9. The amount of boron adsorbed depends on the surface area of the clay

Boron is adsorbed into clay particles, with

the maximum adsorption in the pH range of

LC50, Trout, 100 ppm.

Chemical Fate

Information

STARCH Ecotoxicity

Chemical Fate Information

Not listed

Chemical Fate Information

MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

Not listed. Ecotoxicity Chemical Fate Not listed.

Information

Not listed.

Not listed.



SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose as a non-hazardous waste.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

May be slupped normally as a non-hazardous material.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund: CERCLA/SARA. Cocoon™ Insulation is not listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA) or its 1986 amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65; Section 302 of SARA Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355; or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

RCRA: CocoonTM Insulation is not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or regulations (40 CFR 261 et seq.)

Safe Drinking Water Act: Cocoon™ Insulation is not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq. Consult state and local regulations for possible water quality advisories regarding boton and ammonia.

California Proposition 65: Cocoon^{*M} Insulation is not listed on any Proposition 65 lists of carcinogens or reproductive toxicants.

OSHA Carcinogen: Not listed.

Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act): 33 USC 1251 ct seq.: Cocoon™ Insulation is not itself a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33 USC 1314. Cocoon™ Insulation is not on the Section 307 List of Priority Pollutants, 33 USC 1317, 40 CFR 116. Cocoon™ Insulation is not on the Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances, 33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 116.

TSCA No.: Cocoon™ Insulation does not appear on the EPA TSCA inventory list. Animonium sulfate and boric acid appear on the EPA TSCA inventory list under the CAS Nos. 7783-20-2 and 10043-35-3 respectively.

OSHA/Cal/OSHA: This MSDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA and Cal/OSHA bazard communication standards Refer to Section 8 for regulatory exposure limits.

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (of the World Health Organization) does not list or categorize Cocoon™ Insulation as a carcinogen.

NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens: Not listed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION PRESENTED HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES CONSIDERED DEPENDABLE AND IS ACCURATE AND RELIABLE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, BUT IS NOT GUARANTEED TO BE SO NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS RECOMMENDING ANY PRACTICE OR ANY PRODUCT IN VIOLATION OF ANY PATENT OR IN VIOLATION OF ANY LAW OR REGULATION. THE USER IS RESPONSIBILE TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF ANY MATERIAL FOR A SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND ADOPT NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. WE MAKE NO WARRANTY AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED IN USING ANY MATERIAL AND, SINCE CONDITIONS OR USE ARE NOT UNDER OUR CONTROL, WE MUST NECESSARILY DISCLAIM ALL LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO USE OF ANY MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY US.

ABBREVIATIONS

| CAS | Chemical Abstract Services (identifies specific | OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
|--------|---|-------|--|
| | chemical) | | |
| gm/m' | Grams per cubic meter | PNOC | Particulates Not Otherwise Classified |
| LCLo | Lethal concentration low | PEL, | OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit |
| LC50 | Lethal concentration 50% | ppm | Parts per million |
| LDLo | Lethal dose low | RID | Reference Dose |
| LD50 | Lethal dose 50% | RTECS | Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances |
| LOAEL | Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level | TDLo | Toxic dose low |
| me/l/H | Milligrams per liter per hour | TLV | ACGIH Threshold Limit Value |
| mg/kg | Milligrams per kilogram | TWA | 8 hour Time Weighted Average exposure |
| ntg/m³ | Milligrams per cubic meter | | |
| | 4 907717 | | |

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- The Guide to Occupational Exposure Values, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists 1997
- Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Q-1, 1998.
- 3 Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, Sax's, 1997 CD-Folio.
- 4 Hazardous Substances Data Bank, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, Q-1, 1998.
- 5 Integrated Risk Information System, EPA, on-line.

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- 6 Toxicological Profiles, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, U.S. Public Health Service, 1997
- 7 TLVs and other Occupational Exposure Values, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1996